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Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, May 1, 1789.

THE House met,

And Mr. Speaker laid before them the speech of the President of the United States to both Houses. When Mr. White proposed as the most respectful order, and the likeliest way of speedily getting through the business, that it should be referred to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Carroll did not think with the honourable gentleman, that referring it to a committee of the whole was the best method of coming to a speedy determination, at least he had doubts on that point. The subject matter of the speech was diffuse, and to be considered in several points of view; he therefore thought a special committee of three or five members, or one from each state, better calculated to arrange and methodize the business: besides, it was not Parliamentary to refer a speech to a committee of the whole: It was the usual custom in Great-Britain for members to bring forward propositions in answer to the speech, for which they were generally prepared beforehand: This he conceived was not the case of the House, for they had no previous notification of what it contained. In a select committee they would be able to digest and bring forward such propositions for the consideration of the House; and a proper answer might be prepared from these materials: this he therefore considered as the best mode, and moved it accordingly.

Mr. White thought, before a select committee could be appointed to advantage, the House ought to give their opinions upon the several propositions, otherwise they would have no guide to direct what answer the House was disposed to give.

Mr. Madison thought they might go into a committee of the whole, and report some propositions, to serve as the basis of an answer. He conceived, that whatever the House should say on this occasion, would give the tint to their future measures, it was therefore of great importance to weigh and consider every word.

He conceived such a general resolution as he had in his hand would answer the end in view; he read it by way of information. After which the House went into a committee of the whole,

ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Mr. Page in the chair.

Mr. Madison moved nearly as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an address to the President ought to be prepared, expressing the congratulations of the House of Representatives on the distinguished proof given him of the affection and confidence of his fellow citizens, by the unanimous suffrage which has appointed him to the high station which he fills; and the approbation felt by the House, on the Patriotic sentiments and enlightened policy recommended by his speech, and assuring him of their disposition to concur in giving effect to every measure that may tend to secure the liberty, perpetuate the harmony, and advance the happiness and prosperity of their country.

Mr. Madison observed, that if the committee agreed to this resolution, the House might appoint a select committee to prepare and draft an answer founded upon these principles.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; when the committee rose and reported it. Whereupon Messrs. Madison, Clymer, Sherman, Gale and Benson were appointed a committee for the purpose aforesaid.

Some desultory conversation arose, relative to bringing in a bill to settle the compensation proper to be made to the President, Vice-President, both Houses of Congress, and Civil List, but no motion on this subject remained before the House.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the House proceeded to order of the day viz. The appointment of a Chaplain to the House of Representatives; and on casting up the ballots, it appeared that the

Rev. Mr. William Lynn had 27 votes,
Rev. Mr. Rogers, 19

Whereupon the Rev. Mr. Lynn was declared to be duly appointed, and the Clerk was directed to notify the Senate thereof, and then the House adjourned till Monday next, in order to give the committee time to bring forward business.

MONDAY, May 4.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from the ship-wrights of Baltimore, praying the attention of the House, to the interest of ship-building and navigation.

Ordered to be referred to the committee on the state of the Union.

A petition from Alexander Lewis, of Lancaster-county, state of Pennsylvania, was read, praying a patent for the sole using and vending a new invented boat, propelled by setting poles, also some improvements in applying water to mills.

On motion of Mr. Madison, ordered, that the 4th Monday in May be assigned for the consideration of the exercise of the powers vested in Congress by the 5th article of the Constitution, relative to amendments.

The House went into the consideration of the article of tonnage, which had been postponed.

A long debate took place on making discrimination between powers or nations, who have commercial treaties with the United States, and those that have none.

Mr. Lawrence opposed the discrimination as impolitic, lest it should engage us in a commercial war with Britain.

Mr. Madison advocated the discrimination, and was not afraid of the consequences. No commercial regulation which Great-Britain could make was to be dreaded on our side, but her dependencies had such real occasion for necessaries which could only be got from America, that she must fear restrictions made on our side, her policy was far from a generous one, from the weakness of our late government, she had abridged our trade, and did not act on principles of reciprocity—It would indicate a degree of pusillanimity if the House now possessed of powers did not wage this commercial war, as it had been termed. She would not change her policy,—if the same effects continued to flow from but want of will, as heretofore from our weakness.

Mr. Madison spoke with animation. Mr. Page took the same side of the question, which was also supported by Mr. Fitzsimons.

Mr. Sherman supported Mr. Lawrence's motion, for making discrimination, because it was not aimed particularly at the object which gentlemen seemed to have in view, it affected equally the Portuguese and our friends the Spaniards, as it did Great-Britain.

At length the question was put, on making a discrimination, which was agreed to, ten members only being in the negative; after which the House adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, May 5.

The House met.

Mr. Clymer reported from the committee appointed for that purpose, a bill, entitled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States," which was read a first time.

Mr. Bland presented the application of the legislature of Virginia, made last December, for calling a general Convention, to consider of amendments to the Constitution, which being read, he moved to refer it to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

But it being contended that the House had no direction in the business, because when applications of this kind were made by two-thirds of the United States, a Convention must be called, and without such application the Congress could not direct one to be called.

Wherefore a minute was directed to be made on the Journal, and the application ordered to remain on the files of the House.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the House resumed the consideration of the tonnage duties.

After considerable debate, the House adjourned, without coming to any resolution thereon.

WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1789.

The House being met, they proceeded to read the bill for laying certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States.

Ordered, that it be referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Hiester presented a petition from Arthur Grier of Pennsylvania, stating that by certain calculations, he had ascertained the mode of obtaining the longitude at sea—praying the countenance of Congress; and that they would pass a law, securing to him the sole right of vending and using his respective improvements.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill with amendments from the Senate, respecting the manner of taking certain oaths, was read, and the amendments concurred in.

Mr. Lawrence presented the application of the legislature of New-York, dated 5th Feb. last, for calling a convention to consider amendments, which after being read over, was disposed of in the same manner which the application from Virginia was.

The House then resumed the further consideration of the tonnage duty, and resolved, that foreign vessels belonging to nations in alliance, should pay 30 cents per ton, as had formerly been agreed to in the committee of the whole.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, May 7.

Mr. William Smith reported verbally from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, for the purpose of knowing when and where the House should attend him to deliver their address. That the committee had waited on the President, and that he was pleased to declare himself ready to receive the address to-morrow at 12 o'clock, at such place as the House chose to appoint.

Mr. Grier's petition presented yesterday was referred to a committee.

The House then resumed the consideration of the impost on tonnage.

Which was fully debated, and eventually the report of the committee of the whole on that article agreed to, with an additional clause to secure the coasting trade from being carried on by foreigners.

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry to except fishing vessels from entering, clearing, and paying a duty of 6 cents per ton in common with all other American shipping, but after some debate the motion was withdrawn.

Adjourned 'till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, May 8.

Mr. Page moved, that on Tuesday next the House would proceed to ballot for a Serjeant at arms.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Ames and Mr. Thatcher; they considered the office unnecessary, and if necessary he could be appointed PRO HAC VICE. It was dreaded as a part of system that would lead into considerable expence, without any advantage to compensate it.

It was remarked by Mr. Page and Mr. White, that the propriety of having such an officer was not the question before the House: It was decided some weeks ago, that a Serjeant at Arms should be appointed; the question now was merely, will the House ballot for him on Thursday?

The House divided on the question, and it was carried in the affirmative.

A bill directing the mode of collecting the impost was read a first time.

Mr. Smith informed the House, that the President of the United States was ready to receive their address. They went to the committee chamber, preceded by Mr. Speaker, who delivered the address.

[For the address, an answer, see our paper of this date.]

Mr. Speaker and the House returned to the Representatives chamber; and then a committee was instructed to obtain and lay before the House, a statement of the amount of goods imported and exported for a series of years past.

The bill laying duties on goods, wares and merchandise, was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Page in the chair.

On the first proposition, namely, that a duty of 12 cents be laid on all kinds of manufactured spirits, imported from the European dominions of any nation in treaty with the United States.

Mr. Fitzsimons moved to increase the duty. He thought the whole system could not be carried through unless every article, as it passed down, bore more moderate duties than the first, he hoped to do so with the rest, but if he was disappointed here, he expected it was ominous of the fate of his intended motives upon other articles. He called upon the gentlemen who opposed a high tax on molasses, to point out in what this would be the most likely way of getting a reduction of the duty on that article.

It growing late, the committee rose, and reported, when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, May 9.

The bill for the collection of the impost was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to the whole House.

The house then went into a committee on the impost bill.

Mr. Page in the chair.

A proposition was made to lower the whole of the enumerated articles about one-fifth; arguments were advanced in support of this motion by Mr. Ames, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Boudinot, they feared they could not live for the present, and that they would defeat the object of revenue which gentlemen had in view.

Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Sherman, were for the duties remaining as fixed by the second reading of the House, the subject had already been much discussed, and nothing new was now offered to induce a change of sentiments, they did not think the duties were too high, nothing of comparison that other nations paid, at best whether they were so or not was mere matter of opinion, but even their high duties it was to be feared, would prove insufficient for the public wants.

The morning was spent in this discussion, when at length on repeated calls for the question it was put, and the committee divided, 19 for reducing the duties and 28 against it.

After which the house adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, May 11.

The House read the second time a message from the Senate, relative to affixing a proper style to be used by the Legislature, in addressing the President of the United States, whereupon a committee consisting of Messrs. Turnbull, Madison, Page, Benson and Sherman, were appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate on the subject aforementioned.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for laying duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported; when after some time in consulting the same, the committee rose and reported progress.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Scott, Mr. White and Mr. Sturges, to confer with a committee of the Senate, on applications for the rooms in the City Hall.

TUESDAY, May 12.

A petition from Jedidiah Morse, author of the American Geography, was presented, praying the interposition of government to secure to him his property in that publication; also that the law may extend to the prevention of printing, engraving, or altering the work or the maps that it contains, to the injury of the author and compiler.

A petition from some of the inhabitants of New-Jersey in opposition to a former petition, upon the subject of the election of that state's Representatives, was read.

Committee of elections reported a number of papers (titles and references to which were read) as admissible evidence in the case of the Hon. William Smith, member from South-Carolina.

The House then took up the order of the day, and proceeded to the choice of a doorkeeper. The petitions and accounts praying certificates from the several authority were then read, and the ballots being carried, it was found that Mr. Thomas Wheaton was chosen.

The report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, respecting the disposal of the public papers in the office of the late Continental Secretary, was read, by which it appeared, that those papers are removed from the late office, and have also deposited in the City Hall. The committee also reported, that Congress would probably think proper, from the nature and importance of those papers, to make some arrangements respecting them, accepted.

In Committee of the whole.

The impost bill was taken up and the debate upon the duty of 6 cents on molasses was resumed.

Speeches upon this occasion were similar to those which had been made upon the previous discussion of the subject. Many of the former ideas in favour of a reduction of the duty were amplified, and the substitution of the excise on rum and other spirits distilled in the country, was contended for—on this side of the question the speakers were Messrs. Ames, Gerry and Goodhue—their observations were closed by a proposition, to strike out the cents, and leave a blank for the sum to be annexed. The speakers on the other side were Messrs. Madison, Fitzsimons and Sherman. This part of the question had small justice done to it, and the vote on the above proposition being taken, it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Ames then moved that the blank should be filled with five cents—this after some further debate, passed in the affirmative, by a vote of 29 to 23. A message from the Senate, was at this stage of the business announced, when the committee rose.

The purport of this message was, that the Senate concurred with the House in the appointment of a committee, to confer with the committee of the Senate upon the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the report of the joint committee, upon the subject of titles proper to be annexed to the President and Vice-President.

The Speaker having again left the chair, the house in committee of the whole, continued the consideration of the impost bill, when the several articles from molasses to teas inclusive, were

read and accepted in committee. In the bill, "Lyon tea" was substituted in lieu of "superior green tea." Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 13.

Mr. Thatcher presented a petition from the inhabitants of Portland, in the state of Massachusetts, complaining of the high duty on molasses.

The House then went into a committee on the revenue bill.

China, earthen and stone ware, looking glasses, and brushes were added to the list of enumerated articles under a duty of seven and a half per cent. and salt petre was exempted from duty.

Mr. Parker moved to insert in the bill, a clause having a tax of ten dollars on every slave imported into the United States.

(To be Continued.)

LONDON, March 1.

IN an interview which Mr. Pitt had with the King, our amiable sovereign observed to him, that "the first impression he felt on his recovery was gratitude to God for his mercy, and to his people for their loyalty."

On Monday next will begin to be paid at the exchequer bar, the sums granted to the relief of the American loyalists.

The Marquis of Buckingham has threatened that he will not leave Ireland until he has turned out every placeman who voted in hostility to him. They possess places held during pleasure to the amount of 32,000l. a year.

On the other side opposition are determined to try their strength in a motion to address his Majesty to recall the Marquis. The convulsion in Ireland exceeds the powers of description, and threatens the most alarming consequences to the union of the two kingdoms.

An attachment from the Secretary of State's office has proceeded against the Printer of the Morning Herald of Saturday last, for treasonable paragraphs. He is said to have absconded.

We are desired to mention, by way of caution, that the judges have given it as their opinion, it is TREASON to assert assert either *orally* or in *print*, that the King's mind is *deranged*, or that he is not in a capacity to act as Sovereign of the British empire.

March 18. The Prince of Wales, it is said holds his intention of paying a visit to Ireland; the Marquis Townshend and the Marquis of Lothian are named as the gentlemen who will probably attend his Highness on the trip.

Duke of Writtemburgh.—The arrival of this distinguished foreigner in London, has some circumstances that are peculiar. From his great age, which is above 70; from his coming out of Calais in a storm, and which storm was so formidable, that the Captain in despair, thought it right to drive the vessel a ground where he could, and where it broke!

And from the Duke, doing and suffering all this, for the improvement of his collection of Bibles.—Three hundred and forty copies he has already. The great object of this tour, is Pinelli, polyglot.

His Majesty weighed, previous to his indisposition 284 lb.---since but 170.

Dr. Willis, the physician, who, it is said, has cured his Majesty, is to have a bishoprick, and a pension, of Royal fees!

The following lines are said to be the production of her Majesty's pen:

OUR prayers are heard, and Providence restores,
A patriot King, to bless Britannia's shores:
Nor yet to Albion is the bliss confin'd,
All Europe hails the friend of human kind:
Such is the gen'ral joy.---What words can shew
The change to transport from the depth of woe,
To those permitted to embrace again,
The best of husbands, fathers, and of men.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) May 9.

ON Tuesday last arrived here the brig Maria and Eliza, Captain Blunt, from Bristol, in England, after a passage of 42 days.

The papers by the brig, announce the arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, of four French men of war, accompanied by transports, and conveying to their settlements in the India seas, a great number of people, who, during the late disturbances in Holland, termed themselves, *the patriotic party*—That rumours had gone abroad respecting an exchange being about to take place, of the *Austrian Netherlands* for two French provinces of *Alsace* and *Lorrain*. [These rumours have been occasioned by the Emperor's withdrawing his own troops from the Flemish dominions, and supplying their place by French troops.]—That in France, the storms of civil dissention appear to be allayed into a calm and silent expectation of the reform the States-General may bring about; Britany excepted, where civil dudgeon runs so high betwixt the Nobility and *Tiers Etats*, that troops to a considerable number have been ordered to march into the province, to prevent their proceeding to extremities.

NEW-YORK, May 14.

Extract of a letter from London, March 12.

ABOUT twelve months ago, the King of Prussia granted his subjects the liberty of the press, to as full an extent as it flourishes in England; we are therefore persuaded, that the paragraph which has appeared in many of the papers asserting that he had suppressed that glorious freedom, is without foundation; the more so as no foreign prints and private accounts make the least mention of so arbitrary and disgraceful a restriction.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm Jan. 21.

"The additional ships which the board of war proposes to fit out in augmentation of the fleet for the ensuing naval campaign, (a peace with Russia being as far off as ever) are 16 in number, of which 11 are of the line; the Sodehantg, of 70 guns; Pitheborough, 70; and Ousella, 74; included in the number, are now on the stocks, but will be ready in April. The King sets out again from Gottenbourg next month, as his presence will be again wanted in that quarter. No news from Finland from the severity of the season."

An ACT for laying a DUTY on GOODS, WARES, and MERCHANDIZES imported into the United States.

WHEREAS it is necessary for the support of government, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandizes imported;

BE it enacted by the Congress of the United States, That from and after the fifteenth day of the present month, the several duties hereinafter mentioned shall be laid on the following goods, wares and merchandizes, imported in the United States, from any foreign port or place, that is to say:

	Cents.
On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof imported from the European dominions of any state or kingdom, having a commercial treaty with the United States, per gallon	12
On all other distilled spirits, imported from the European dominions of such state or kingdom, per gallon	20
On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any other kingdom or country whatsoever, per gallon	15
On all other distilled spirits, per gallon	12½
On molasses, per gallon	5
On Madeira wine, per gallon	15
On all other wines, per gallon	15
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, in casks	8
On all cyder, beer, ale or porter, in bottles, per dozen	25
On malt, per bushel	10
On brown sugars, per pound	1½
On loaf sugars, per pound	3
On all other sugars, per pound	1½
On coffee, per pound	2
On cocoa, per pound	1
On all candles of tallow, per pound	2
On all candles of wax, or spermaceti, per pound	6
On cheese, per pound	4
On soap, per pound	3
On boots, per pair	50
On all shoes, slippers, or goloshoes, made of leather, per pair	11½
On all shoes or slippers made of silk or stuff, per pair	10
On cables, for every 112 pounds	75
On tarred cordage, for every 112 pounds	75
On untarred ditto, and yarn for every 112 pounds	90
On twine or packthread, for every 112 pounds	200
On all steel unwrought, for every 112 pounds	56
On all nails and spikes, per pound	1
On salt, per bushel	6
On manufactured tobacco, per pound	6
On snuff, per pound	10
On wool and cotton cards, per dozen	60
On coal, per bushel	1½
On pickled fish, per barrel	75
On dried fish, per quintal	50
On all teas imported from China or India, in ships built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per pound	6
On all souchong or other black teas, per pound	10
On all hyson teas, per pound	20
On all other green teas, per pound	10
On all teas imported from any country other than China or India, in any ship or vessel whatsoever, or from China or India in any ship or vessel, which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per pound	10
On all souchong or other black teas, per pound	15
On all hyson teas, per pound	30
On all other green teas, per pound	18
On all looking glasses, window, and other glass, except black quart bottles, ten per cent ad valorem.	
On all china, stone and earthen ware, ten per centum ad valorem.	
On all blank books,	
On all writing, printing, or wrapping paper, paper hangings and paste-board,	
On all cabinet wares,	
On all buttons of metal,	
On all saddles,	
On all gloves of leather,	
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either,	
On all millinery ready made,	
On all castings of iron, and upon slit and rolled iron,	
On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufacture of leather, except such as shall be otherwise rated,	
On canes, walking sticks and whips,	
On cloathing ready made,	
On all brushes,	
On gold, silver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paste-work,	
On anchors,	
On all wrought tin and pewter ware,	
On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaise, solo, or other two wheel carriage, or parts thereof, fifteen per centum ad valorem	
On all other goods, wares, and merchandize, five per centum on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows:	
Salt-petre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, wool, dying woods, and dying drugs (other than indigo) raw hides, beaver, and all other furs, and deer skins	

seven and a half per centum ad valorem.

And be it farther enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of December, which shall be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, there shall be laid a duty on every one hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforesaid, of sixty cents.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the duties paid, or secured to be paid, upon any of the goods, wares and merchandizes, as aforesaid, shall be returned or discharged upon such of the said goods, wares or merchandizes, as shall within twelve months after payment made, or security given, be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, except one per centum on the amount of the said duties, in consideration of the expence which shall have accrued by the entry and safe keeping thereof.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried fish, and on every barrel of pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, and on every barrel of salted provision of the United States, exported to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties imposed on the importation, of the salt employed, and expended therein, viz.

On every quintal of dried fish,	5 cents.
On every barrel of pickled fish,	5 cents.
On every barrel of salted provision,	5 cents.

And be it farther enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed and paid on every gallon of rum distilled within the United States, and exported beyond the limits of the same, in consideration of the duty on the importation of the molasses, from which the said rum shall have been distilled, 5 cents.

And be it farther enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a discount of ten per cent. on all the duties imposed by this act, shall be allowed on such goods, wares, and merchandizes, as shall be imported in vessels built in the United States, and which shall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof.

And be it farther enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall continue and be in force until the first day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and from thence until the end of the next succeeding session of Congress, which shall be held thereafter and no longer.

May 16, 1789.

Read the third time and passed the house of Representatives.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

NORWICH, May 12.

A GENTLEMAN from Wyoming informs us, that the seven Indians which fired on Major Arthur Jenkins, and three others near the lakes, as mentioned in our last, were overtaken by the Indians that went in quest of them, brought back and delivered up to our people who intended to send them to Tryon in the state of New York to be tried for their lives by the civil authority, but the prisoners requested a trial by their own chiefs, who condemned them to be tomahawked by the three surviving men, that they fired upon, and the sentence was put in execution the 2d of April last.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, May 12.

ON Thursday evening last, the following diabolical affair happened near Kingston. The house of a Mrs. Adams who lived in that neighbourhood, was beset by a number of young fellows (whose intentions we have not learned) who made an attempt to get in at the door, but failed; they then tried at a window, but by this time the family were alarmed, when a son of Mrs. Adams desired them to desist, but without effect; he threatened to shoot them, having a gun in his hand; however they persevered in their design, when he fired and killed a Mr. John Skilman on the spot. The young man has since been taken into custody and committed to Middlesex gaol.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2[3].

WE hear from New-Providence, that, as several vessels belonging to the Bahama Islands were lately a wrecking near Heneaga, they were taken by a Spanish guarda costa schooner of 8 guns and 45 men, commanded by one L'Degora, and carried to the Havanna: And that in consequence thereof, the Governor of the Bahamas immediately commissioned a sloop, mounting 8 guns and 45 men commanded by ——— Hunter, the government pilot, and sent her in quest of the guarda costa.

The season for summer goods being now at hand, it is hoped the friends of American manufactures will not forget the excellent brown and white thread and cotton hosiery made here, known by the name of GERMANTOWN STOCKINGS. They are cheaper, and much more lasting than those of any nation in Europe.

The laudible example exhibited last year by persons of all circumstances, and in all situations, in wearing THE TWILLED AND PLAIN JEANS AND FUSTIANS MADE AT THE PHILADELPHIA FACTORY, we trust will be renewed this season. These articles may now be constantly procured at the stores of Messrs. Wood and Thornly, near the Pourtrait Inn, Chesnut street, of Messrs. Mendenhall and Cope, in Second street, opposite Christ church, and at the factory in Market-street. Also cotton sheetings, fancy stripes for waistcoats, coarse linens, &c.

Arrived at Baltimore, for the purpose of establishing the printing of cotton and linen cloths and paper hangings, Messrs. COLAY, CHADDOCK and ORINARD. It is uncertain in what place these gentlemen will fix themselves, but, wherever it will be, their success is most earnestly to be wished, and amounts to a certainty. They have been regularly bred and employed in that business in the city of Nantz, in France, where the art of calico and paper hanging printing is improved beyond any part of Europe. The importation of printed linens and cottons into the United States is estimated at 65,000l. annually, besides which there are very large quantities of paper hangings made.

MAY 25.

We hear that Mrs. WASHINGTON intends this morning to proceed to join her beloved and justly revered Consort at New-York, the President of the United States.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Chesapeake, from Bengal, John O'Donnel, Esq; owner and commander, has brought a valuable cargo, consisting of almost every production and manufacture of Asia. He has had a very quick passage, being only four months, including five or six days stay at the islands of St. Helena and Ascention, from Bengal. By Mr. O'Donnel's arrival we are favored with the following intelligence:—

The Chesapeake was the 1st American vessel allowed to hoist the colours of the United States in the celebrated river Ganges, and to trade there. When Lord Cornwallis, the Governor General, then at a great distance up the country, was applied to by letters from Calcutta, to know in what manner the Americans were to be received—his answer was—On the same footing with other nations. This answer being probably conformable to his instructions from Great-Britain, evince the friendly disposition of that nation in that quarter; for the American ships pay no more at any of the English settlements of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, which Mr. O'Donnel visited, than other foreigners. It is to be noticed also, that the Supreme Council of Bengal have taken off a heavy duty, called governmental customs, which included exports as well as imports—this duty all other nations except the English, were liable to. That on Madeira wine was so high as 18 rupees the cask; and one rupee, or 2/6 sterling, on all wines in bottles.

All sorts of European goods, wines, spirits, &c. were selling at the different European settlements in India considerably under prime cost, in consequence of the markets being overstocked. The best Madeira wine would not nett twenty pounds sterling the pipe.

Captain Kerby, in the Betsey, from Philadelphia, arrived safe at Bengal, but in a very leaky condition; her cargo of wine, &c. was unloading. The vessel was to be sold, and not to return.

Captain Randall, in the Jay, was safe arrived at Batavia, from Madras. It was supposed she would winter there, and proceed early next season to China.

Captain Metcalfe, in the brig Eleanor, belonging to New-York, lying in the river Tigris, was boarded, we understand, by a number of Chinese banditti; but by the spirited conduct of the crew, who brought a gun, loaded with grape, to bear on them, they were repulsed, with the loss of some of their gang.—The captain was up at Canton.

All was profound peace between the country and European powers in India, when Mr. O'Donnel sailed. The hitherto restless and ambitious Tippoo, son of the famous Hyder Ally, and the English appear heartily sick of war, and are now fully employed in restoring lost credit, and their almost ruined finances by systems of reform and œconomy.

The French at Pondicherry were preparing a strong armament to accompany the dethroned Prince of Cochin-China, who lately visited France, and to assist him in the recovery of his legal and hereditary kingdom.

We understand, it is very unsafe for American vessels to go on the coast of Malabar, for fear of the Mahratta fleets, who without distinction capture the ships of all nations with whom they have no treaty.

RICHMOND, June 4.

WE hear the state of Connecticut are about presenting every member of the New-Congress with cloth sufficient for a suit of clothes; and that it is to be the manufacture of that state, and of one colour.

On the 11th of April last the Wife of a Mr. George Bucklew, of Montgomery County, was delivered of a BIRTH whose Monstrosity merits the Attention of the Naturalist, as well as a Place in this Paper —

Two distinct and separate Heads, &c. with nothing remarkable in their Structure, connect themselves by several Necks to one Body; which produces three Arms, two of which are in their proper Places; the third projects from the right Shoulder Blade, which appears to be double; and furnishes one Thumb and seven Fingers—From the Navel downwards, appear the distinct, proportionate Parts of two Female Children.

The King of Great Britain, by his proclamation of the 13th of March has ordered, that for the supply of the inhabitants and fishermen of Newfoundland, for the ensuing season, that bread, flour, and Indian corn may be imported from any part of the United States of America, by British ships, and navigated according to law, and which shall within the space of seven months previous to the time such importation, have cleared out from some port in his majesty's dominions in Europe.

On Saturday evening last were married LEWIS BURWELL, Esq; of Gloucester county, to the amiable and accomplished Miss JUDITH CANNON, of this city.

Lately died in Southampton County, RICHARD KELLO, Esquire.

From LINDSAY's *Hotel* DIARY.

NORFOLK, May 30, 1789.

This day arrived from Guernsey the ship Pamona, Captain Le Lachear, who reports that on the 23d Inst. she spoke a ship from Philadelphia, for the Isle of Burboin, in lat. 37, 36 long. 67, and on the 26th spoke a brig from Long-Island for Martinique, in lat. 36, 40, long 70, 6, name unknown.

31. Arrived the brig Dolphin, Captain Patterson, from Grenada, after a passage of 25 Days, informs, that the ship Colin and brig Carriere, both from this port, were arrived at Grenada. Also this day the brig Clermont, Captain Nicholson, from L'Orient, she spoke the Potowmack Planter the 23d Instant, Capt. M'Coale, from Maryland, bound to London, lat. 37 long. 66.

Mr. NICOLSON,

You will much oblige me, by inserting the following answer to a publication in Mr. Dixon's paper of Saturday last, signed Aaron Henry, with a certificate annexed, signed Joseph Depalacios, &c.

NOTHING can be more baseless than Mr. Henry's assertion, that I wished to wound his reputation; my main view has been the avoidance of a second injury, which from his certain knowledge of the grievance I lately sustained, though his lips may not, yet his heart must approve; and if Mr Henry was conscious of his innocence, he need not dread the power of advertisements, for the unprejudiced world will judge him by his general demeanor, the most unquestionable test of his merit.

He modestly declines pestering the public with our private dispute. I am happy to observe the uniform administration of equal justice between man and man, which daily takes place, and distinguishes this from most other countries, I shall therefore resort with infinite pleasure to the laws of my country for a decision.

It was once my opinion that he would vent his lies only in Petersburg, and I was much surprised that even Mr. Depalacios's certificate could embolden him to appear in print, but ignorance, has been the source of his assurance.

In answering Mr. Depalacios's certificate, I wish to premise that the memory of man which is imperfect at best, must in advanced life be very treacherous; wherefore Mr. Depalacios's representations admit of some apology, but for his own satisfaction, as his mind may recognize old impressions, though in a measure effaced by time, when the cause of them recurs, I beg his advertency to a few extracts of his letters to me, which I shall occasionally contrast to his certificate, in the course of my animadversions on it.

Some time past Mr. Henry contracted to furnish me with tallow, for which he was to receive a specified compensation; this agreement I communicated to Mr. Depalacios about the first of September last, and before the expiration of that month I consigned him seven boxes of candles, to be sold on my account; shortly after Mr Pedley of this city, who intended to Petersburg, I gave an order to settle in my behalf with Mr. Depalacios for said candles, which he did —December following, Mr. Depalacios undertook to retail for me fifty pounds worth of candles, and was to receive a commission for his services, mean time Mr. Henry manifested anxiety to involve me in a copartnery, to which I was utterly averse, and apprehending that he might attempt an imposition, I sent Mr. Depalacios a verbal caution by Mr. Wm. Madon of Petersburg "to pay no monies nor deliver any of my property to any one but myself, or written order," the receipt of which caution he announced by a letter soon after; nay he intimated that such preciseness was unnecessary, as he had formed a previous resolution perfectly coincident with it.

But a short time elapsed when Mr. Henry repaired to Petersburg, informed him that I had gone to Fredericksburg, and authorised him to adjust my business; Mr. Depalacios credulously paid him the amount. How this consisted either with his own intention, the caution given, or with common sense, let the public judge.—When I applied in person for the debt, he acquainted me with Mr. Henry's fraud, and confessed the impropriety of his own conduct, and begged that we should rather than litigate the matter, take the opinion of our worthy friend Mr. Samuel Myers, which met my hearty approbation, and in presence of that gentleman, Mr. Depalacios observed that Mr. Henry fraudulently demanded and received money of him to which he had no claim; Mr. Myers then advised him to accompany me to Richmond, and demand re-payment, and I trust that if called on, my worthy friend would attest the statement of facts, so far as they relate to what passed before him.—The morning after our arrival in town we consulted a gentleman, who on reading the receipt given in my name, advised an application to Mr. Henry for reimbursement, and observed that 'till then I could not prosecute him for the injury done me. In the evening we re-assembled at Messrs. Cohen and Isaac's, and Mr. Henry to elude that punishment which his offence deserved, refused to pay 'till the receipt given by him in my name, should be taken out of the book, and deposited in the hands of Mr Cohen, who should pledge his honour to destroy it, on re-payment of the money to Mr. Depalacios.

The last named gentleman on returning to Petersburg wrote me thus: "I'm safe arrived home, and find every "thing safe in my house; I went immediately to our "worthy friend Mr. Samuel Myers, who was glad to "hear that both of us were safe and secure; I spent the "evening with him, and told him all that passed be-"tween you and that *honest* man Henry at Mr. Cohen's "house on Thursday evening, and he was very happy "to hear how you cleared up every point, &c"

In one other of his several epistles he observed "I "shall be sorry to keep you long out of your money, I "have more feeling for yourself and family, than that "*honest* man Henry had for you and me both, &c." And in his letter of May the first he mentioned "*Honest* "Henry came here yesterday, and demanded payment "for 39 lbs of candles. I told him my expences going "to Richmond on his account, amounted to four dol-"lars more than 39 lb of candles, at 10d per lb. I "told him if he had any just demand against me, he "must sue me for it. He went of like a dog that had "lost his tail" Mr. Depalacios's allegation that I consented to refer other matters in dispute between Mr. Henry and myself to arbitrators, so soon as he should be reimbursed, is foreign to the subject; but the gentlemen hereafter called referees can testify that Mr. Henry repaid the money to Mr. Depalacios. I submitted the election of arbitrators totally to himself, and that he accordingly chose Messrs Cohen & Isaac, Mr Myers M. Cohen, and Mr. Isaac H. Judah, with whom I was entirely pleased, that at the first meeting of those gentlemen on producing my account against him, with the suspicion incidental to guilt, fearing the event might be adverse to him, he rose suddenly and said he would have nothing settled.

To reflect longer on the singular impropriety of Mr. Depalacios's certificate, would be a prostitution of thought. I will now only observe, that as the proverb, "once a man, and twice a child," seems very applicable to him, and as no satisfaction can be expected from an infant, I do most cordially pity and forgive him; but I hope that when I call on him as an evidence against Mr. Henry at a future day, he will resume his manhood, and declare the truth in opposition to his certificate; and if the worthy gentlemen above-mentioned will contravene what I have affirmed concerning their appointment and Mr. Henry's abrupt departure from them, when assembled to judge between us, I will submissively bear the punishment prescribed by the laws of my country for indiscriminate slander. Conceiving myself emphatically called on by Mr. Henry's advertisement to vindicate my character, I have hazarded this trespass on the patience of the public and yourself, and humbly beging your mutual pardon.

I am most respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
MYER DERKHEIM.

Richmond, June 2, 1789.

To be Sold,

At the STORE of JOHN FOSTER, on Monday the 15th inst. and to continue from day to day, 'till all are sold,

HIS REMAINING STOCK

Consisting of a variety of

DRY GOODS,

RUM, MOLASSES, GIN, PORK, &c. &c.

N. B. He will continue selling by wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices, 'till the public sale commences.

The subscriber intending to leave this continent in a few weeks, solicits all those indebted to him and to the late concern of SMITH & FOSTER, to make immediate payment. Any person having demands against them, upon application will be immediately discharged.

JOHN FOSTER.

RICHMOND, June 4, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 12, 1789.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed to the office of Notary Public for the District of Williamsburg by the Honourable the Executive, has now qualified under his commission, and is ready to execute any business which may be required. Deeds of all kinds will be prepared by him on application.

ROBERT SAUNDERS.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 13th, 1789.

CUMBERLAND WILSON, Plaintiff.
against
ROBERT RUTHERFORD and MARY his wife, SAMUEL COATS and MORDECAI LEWIS. Defendants.

THE defendants Samuel Coats and Lydia his wife and Mordecai Lewis, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country. It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the Parish of Fairfax in the county of Fairfax on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

To be Sold,

For ready money, at New-Kent courthouse, on Thursday the 11th of June, being court day,

2175 Acres of LAND,

the property of LEWIS WEBB, lying in Albemarle county, which land is contained in his schedule. Part of a tract of land formerly belonging to FOSTER WEBB, adjoining the lands of ISAAC DAVIS and JACOB WATTS,

By AUSTIN HEWLETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

MAY 18, 1789.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber the 1st of this inst. a negro fellow by the name of YORK, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and appears to be about 25 or 26 years of age, slender made, he is an African born slave, had on when he went away an Olive coloured coat, white waistcoat and small white buttons, black breeches, with shoes and stockings. I had him of Mr. Wm. Radford, of Goochland county, he had him of a Mr. Scott, of the said county. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me in the city of Richmond, or TWO DOLLARS to deliver him to Col. Paine, of Goochland courthouse, as I have reason to believe that he is lurking some where in that neighbourhood; if at a greater distance something more.

JOSEPH KAY, PLASTERER.

TAKEN up in May 1788, in Powhatan county, a red STEER with some white under his belly, marked with an underkeel in the right ear, and crop in the left, judged to be five years old this spring; the points of his horns sawed. Appraised to £. 3.

STEPHEN FORSEE.

TAKEN up in Powhatan county, a dark brindled STEER, about four years old, marked with a crop and half crop in each ear. Appraised to three pounds.

WILLIAM GOLDING.

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper, — The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr. T. Greene, printer, Fredericksburg, Mr. John Grammar, Petersburg. Mr. John Driver, Suffolk. Mr George Purdie, Smithfield. Mr. Robert Nicolson, Williamsburg. Mr. Robert Brough, Hampton.*

POET's CORNER.

The following SONG *was taken from a London Magazine.*

YE statesmen draw near, who with riot and noise,
Hunt for prey in St. Stephen's wide field,
Who flutter in fears or who wanton in joys,
And the contest for pow'r will not yield;
The North wind arises, a Fox is in view,
See he scuds thro' the vallies below,
Opposition's slow pack his swift footsteps pursue,
Hark forward! huzza! Tally Ho!

Silly argument perch'd upon Lambeth's fat pig,
A grunting and galloping lies;
On a large prancing horse Independence looks big,
And joins in the sportsman's loud cries;
Behold Secret Influence to mount is unfit;
Prerogative's bubble lies low,
Ambition was thrown when it leap'd at a Pitt,
Hark forward! huzza! Tally Ho

But Reynard, bold Reynard, gets on in the chace,
His art and his cunning prevail,
For the blust'ring North wind blows so full in their face,
The unseason'd hunters turn tail!
He leaps every hedge the old farmers had made,
And laughs at their visage of woe;
Old fame will record all the tricks he has play'd,
Hark forward! huzza! Tally Ho!

HIBERNIAN ANECDOTE.

QUEEN Mary, that inveterate enemy to the Protestants, and their religion in England, signed a commission for the same proceedings in Ireland, where the Reformed Church was just beginning to raise her flourishing head. Doctor Cole, a zealous Roman, was hundured with this commission. He was equipped accordingly, and arrived safe at Chester, with all his tackle about him. He sent for the mayor to his lodgings, where, after a formal preamble, taking a box out of his cloak bag, and patting it with his hands, "In this box (said he) is a commission from our gracious Queen Mary, that shall lash the Heretics of Ireland." The good woman of the house, being a staunch Protestant, and a curiosity to know their business, therefore slily listened, and overheard all the discourse between the Doctor and the Mayor. She, good woman, having several relations in Ireland, resolved to put a trick upon the Doctor; while he went down to wait upon the magistrate to the door, she nimbly whips out the commission, and claps in its place a pack of dirty cards, with the knave of clubs uppermost. The zealous priest, suspecting nothing of the matter, laid up his affairs in order, took shipping, arrived safe in Dublin on the 4th of October 1558; and, to lose no time, went immediately to the castle to open his commission before the Lord Fitzwalter, then Lord Deputy.

A Council was called, and after an eloquent speech to prepare them for the purpose, he delivered his commission to be read. The Secretary opened the Doctor's credentials, and the first card of the pack that shewed its face was the knave of clubs, a court card, that seemed long to have been in use. This sight surprised the deputy and council, but much more the doctor, who assured them he had a commission from the Queen, given him by her own royal hand, but was quite confounded with the exchange. "Well! well! (replied the deputy viceroy) you must go back for another, and we will shuffle the cards in the mean time."

The doctor packed over to England again, where he procured another commission, which he took more care of than the former; but waiting for a fair wind at Holyhead, the news overtook him of Queen Mary's death, and Queen Elizabeth's happy accession to the throne; so that he returned the same way he came, his commission now being of as little use as before.

The good woman, whose name was Elizabeth Edmonds, concealed the trick she played the doctor, till the death of Queen Mary; perhaps a painful secret unto a female) but then out it flies every where.

When the Lord Fitzwalter returned to England, as he passed through Chester, he enquired fully into the affair, and was convinced by the woman herself in every circumstance, which he informed the Queen of. Her Majesty was so well pleased with the story, that she ordered a pension of forty pounds a year for life to be settled upon Mrs. Edmonds, for saving her Protestant subjects in Ireland. This very singular story is well authenticated.

RICHMOND, May 12, 1789.

THE Subscriber informs the public, he at present occupies a house convenient to the North end of the Capitol, where he purposes to accommodate gentlemen as usual: He intends also keeping a COFFEE ROOM. And requests all persons indebted to him to be speedy in payment, that he may be enabled to adjust expeditiously all claims against himself.

And has for Sale a valuable

NEGRO WOMAN

capable of any kind of house business, particularly as a seamstress, with two female children: A variety of useful furniture; a number of good beds, &c. &c. for cash, or credit, as may be agreed on by application to

ROBERT ANDERSON.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, May 23, 1789.

ANNE SLAUGHTER, Plaintiff.

against

ROBERT SLAUGHTER, and COCKRAN, & Company, Defendants.

THE defendants Cockran, & Company, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this country—On the motion of the Plaintiff, by her Counsel—It is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Fairfax, in the county of Fairfax, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. C. C.

RICHMOND May 28, 1789.

THE partnership between DARMSDATT & ALEXANDER will be dissolved the 1st of July next, by mutual consent; all persons having demands against the said concern, are desired to bring in their accounts; and all persons indebted to said concern, are desired to pay the same to JOSEPH DARMSDATT who is appointed to settle all matters belonging to said concern.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.
SAMUEL ALEXANDER.

In future the business will be carried on by the subscriber, who begs leave to return his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their past favours, and humbly solicits a continuance thereof.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made to the Subscribers by the late GENERAL THOMAS NELSON, *will be Sold on the premises, on the 10th day of June next,*

A TRACT of LAND, known by the name of Bunfield, lying on Pamunkey river, in the county of Hanover, and containing 1500 acres, six hundred of which are fine low grounds, and the high land well stocked with timber proper for plantation use. There is on the land a dwelling house, which with some repair may be made good.

Pursuant to the above recited Deed, will be sold also, at the Red House, in the county of Prince William, on the 20th day of June next, a tract of LAND lying in the said county and in the county of Loudon, containing 7000 acres. This land is under a lease for the term of 14 years from the first of January, 1788, and produces a nett rent of 75000 lbs. tobacco. This tract will be sold all together, or laid off in lots, as may best suit the purchasers; one third of the purchase money must be paid on the day's of sale, and the remainder in two annual payments; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with security to be approved of by the subscribers, and to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

Half the amount of the remaining Registered Warrants will be discharged on application at the Treasury.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury Office, May 2, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 9, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city, as a Runaway, a young negro man, who says his name is WILL, and is very black, and that he belonged to BRUIER HOLLADY, in Barraw's neck, Nansemond county. His master is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

TAKEN up about two miles from the Manakintown Ferry, Goochland county, a chesnut sorrel MARE, about nine or ten years old, four feet nine inches high, no brand perceivable, hanging mane and switch tail, few white hairs in her forehead saddle spots on her back, the left hind foot appears to have been hurt (by what is called sidelining) and has some white hairs on it; her left fore leg has a scar, paces, trots, and gallops. Appraised to twelve pounds.

WILLIAM UTLEY.

TAKEN up within two miles of the Manakin-town Ferry, in Goochland county, a middle COW, about three years old, with a white face, she has a crop in each ear and a slit in the right, some white on the right side of her hind leg, the left hind foot white just above the hoof, and a white tail. Appraised to fifty shillings.

JOSIAH UTLEY.

Richmond, June 2, 1789.

Warrington & Keene,

Have imported by the BOWMAN, and the late vessels from LONDON, &c. an extensive SPRING & SUMMER ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Which they will dispose of by package, piece, or retail. They have also a great variety of

EAST INDIA

Chintz, Ginghams, Hummums (or long cloths) striped and plain Dimitys, book, jaconet, and striped Muslins, Persians, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c. and

FINE HYSON TEA.

Musical instruments, sets of strings, and books of Music, for do.

A fresh supply of LAW BOOKS.

All sorts of fishing tackle, and two good seines 35 fathom long and 12 feet deep in the middle. Three elegant cart-metal window balconies, with a compleat set of window frames, and sash lights to suit do.

Which will be sold on very reasonable terms for CASH, TOBACCO, GINSANG, and PUBLIC SECURITIES, at their current value.

RICHMOND, May 12, 1789.

To be Sold,

By public auction, on Tuesday the 16th of June, before the Raleigh tavern, (Williamsburg)

A Tract of LAND,

CONTAINING 200 ACRES,

Belonging to the estate of WILLIAM ROWSAY, dec. it lies upon Yeates's run, about 6 miles below the city of Williamsburg, joining the lands of Dr. William Carter, on the road to King's Creek. It is a most beautiful and healthy situation, and commands an excellent prospect of the river. There is also a fine spring of choice water, and a good landing as any on the creek, within two hundred yards of the house; the best of fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. may be taken at a very small distance from the house. One third at least of the land is well timbered with oak and hickory, and great part of the other abounds in large pine, which is well calculated for rails. This tract has greatly the advantage of many others as it is easily inclosed by having a great part of it bounded by a navigable creek, which affords a sufficient quantity of good marsh; the range for stock is equal to any in that part of the country. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

THE ADMINISTRATORS.

Williamsburg, May 2, 1789.

Notice is hereby given to the CLERKS *of the several District Courts, that the papers in the suits instituted in the General Court are now arranged, and ready to be delivered.*

BROWN.

Richmond, May 2, 1789.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS, *And others may be furnished with any* of the undermentioned BLANKS,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

By the PRINTER, *hereof,*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS' BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER of ATTORNEY.
NOTES of HAND.	SEAMEN'S ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS of LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS of TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed since the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 1785, 87, & 88.

Also M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.

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